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YESTERDAY.

And where are now thy sunny hours,
Fond now, which shone but yesterday?
Perchance thy path was rich with flowers,
That glittered in thy joyous way;
Perchance the day's pure eye of light
Was one intemperate smile,
And visions eloquent and bright
Startled thy rapt soul with bliss the while.

And where are they? The sweeping tide,
Of onward and resistless Time—
Is strown with wrecks of baffled pride—
Conceptions high and hopes sublime;
Dreams that have slept upon the earth
The gladdening hues of paradise;
The charm is flown, bush'd is the mirth,
And all their kindling ecstasy.

What rocks it now, that once a cloud
Was dimly brooding o'er thy head—
That to the tempest thou hast bow'd,
When joy's ephemeral beams had fled?
That day hath gone—Its cares are o'er—
Its shadows all have pass'd away—
Timo's wave hath murmured by that shore,
And round this now is but to day,

Then what is yesterday?—a may
That burst on being a troubled wave,
Which pass'd like a swift thought away
Into Eternity's wide grave;
A star whose light hath left the sky—
But for a moment given—
Scarce gleaming on the gladdened eye,
Ere it hath left the vault of Heaven?

To day!—how little is its span!
The intert of an endless state
Beyond the feverish life of man,
Are crowded with their awful weight!
Prayers may ascend—the soul may pour
Its trembling supplications here,
That when time's fitful hour is o'er,
Its hopes of heaven may blossom there.

NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

That our readers may fully understand the late movement in Boston by the advocates of non-resistance, and what they do actually propose, we have copied their declaration. It will be regarded, we think, as a curiosity, especially when we understand that it is not merely the work of a few individuals, but is actually concurred in by a considerable number of respectable, learned, and somewhat distinguished men. It seems they aim at nothing less than the destruction of all government. For our part we think rather favorable of settling national disputes by arbitration instead of the sword. "This is only adopting the principle of civil law in controversies between nations. If one man steals a horse from another, the injured individual is not permitted to avenge the wrong by pursuing and shooting the aggressor, or by burning his house, if he has one, but the thief is arrested and tried by a judge and jury. Why then should not the civilized and christian nations of the world establish courts to obviate the necessity of wars between nations to redress real or supposed injuries? Perhaps the time has not yet come for such an institution. We think, however, it would attract more attention were it not that the United States and the principal powers of Europe have been at peace with each other a quarter of a century, and there seems to be little need of such a tribunal as a Congress of Nations.

The following Declaration was reported by Mr. Garrison, and adopted by the new Non-resistance Society, with a Constitution in accordance, which Constitution, having been considered, article by article, the whole was adopted, yeas 28, nays 15. Nearly half of the yeas were women. About 200 members attended the Peace Convention. In consequence of the admission of women as members, some of the men withdrew.—Kennebec Journal.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS,
Adopted by the Peace Convention, held in
Boston, September 18, 19 and 20, 1838.

Assembled in Convention, from various sections of the American Union, for the promotion of peace on earth, and good will among men, we, the undersigned, regard it as due to themselves, to the cause which we love, to the country in which we live, and to the world, to publish a DECLARATION, expressive of the principles we cherish, the purposes we aim to accomplish, and the measures we shall adopt to carry forward the work of peaceful, universal reformation.

We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government; neither can we oppose any such government, by resort to physical force.—We recognize but one King, and Lawgiver, one Judge, and Ruler of mankind. We are bound by the laws of a kingdom which is not of this world; in which Mercy and Truth are met together, and Righteousness and Peace have

kissed each other; which has no state lines, no division of caste, or inequality of sex; the officers of which are *Peace*, its executors *Righteousness*, its walls *Salvation*, and its gates *Praise*; and which is destined to break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms.

Our country is the world, our countrymen are all mankind. We love the land of our nativity, only as we love other lands. The interests, rights, liberties of American citizens are no more dear to us, than are those of the whole human race. Hence, we can allow no appeal to patriotism, to revenge any national insult or injury. The *Prince of Peace*, under whose stainless banner we rally, came not to destroy, but to save the worst of enemies. He has left us an example, that we should follow his steps. *God commendeth his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.*

We conceive, that if a nation has no right to defend itself against foreign enemies, or to punish its invaders, no individual possesses that right in his own case. The unit cannot be of greater importance than the aggregate. If one man may take life, to obtain or defend his rights, the same license must necessarily be granted to communities, states and nations.—If he may use a dagger or a pistol, they may employ cannon, bomb-shells, land & naval forces. The means of self-preservation must be in proportion to the magnitude of interests at stake, and the number of lives exposed to destruction. But if a rapacious and blood-thirsty soldiery, thronging these shores from abroad, with intent to commit rapine and destroy life, may not be resisted by the people or magistracy, then ought no resistance to be offered to domestic troublers of the public peace, or of private security. No obligations can rest upon Americans to regard foreigners as more sacred in their persons than themselves, or to give them a monopoly of wrong-doing with impunity.

The dogma, that all the governments in the world are approvingly ordained of God, and that the powers that be in the United States, in Russia, in Turkey, are in accordance with his will, is not less absurd than impious. It makes the impartial Author of human freedom and equality, unequal and tyrannical. It cannot be affirmed that the powers that be, in any nation, are actuated by the spirit or guided by the example of Christ, in the treatment of enemies; therefore, they cannot be agreeable to the will of God; and therefore their overthrow, by a spiritual regeneration of their subjects, is inevitable.

We register our testimony, not only against all wars, whether offensive or defensive, but all preparations for war; against every naval ship, every arsenal, every fortification; against the military system and a standing army; against all military chieftains and soldiers; against all monuments commemorative of victory over a foreign foe, all trophies won in battle, all celebrations in honor of military or naval exploits; against all appropriations for the defence of a nation by force and arms, on the part of any legislative body; against every edict of government requiring of its subjects military service. Hence, we deem it unlawful to bear arms, or to hold a military office.

As every human government is upheld by physical strength, and its laws are enforced virtually at the point of the bayonet, we cannot hold any office which imposes upon its innumerable the obligation to compel men to do right, on pain of imprisonment or death. We therefore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all human politics, worldly honors and stations of authority. If we cannot occupy a seat in the Legislature, or on the bench, neither can we elect others to act as our substitutes in any such capacity.

It follows, that we cannot sue any man at law, to compel him by force to restore anything which he may have wrongfully taken from us or others; but, if he has seized our coat, we shall surrender up our cloak, rather than subject him to punishment.

We believe that the penal code of the old covenant, *An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth*, has been abrogated by JESUS CHRIST;

and that, under the new covenant, the forgiveness, instead of the punishment of enemies, has been enjoined upon all his disciples in all cases whatsoever. To extort money from enemies, or set them upon pillory, or cast them into prison, or hang them upon a gallows, is obviously not to forgive, but to take retribution.—*Vengeance is mine—I will repay, saith the Lord.*

The history of mankind is crowded with evidences, proving that physical coercion is not adopted to moral regeneration; that the sinful dispositions of man can be subdued only by love; that evil can be exterminated from the earth only by goodness; that it is not safe to rely upon an arm of flesh, upon man whose breath is in his nostrils, to preserve us from harm;—that there is great security in being gentle, harmless, long-suffering and abundant in mercy; that it is only the weak who shall inherit the earth; for the violent who resort to the sword are destined to perish with the sword. Hence,

as a measure of sound policy—of safety to property, life and liberty—of public quietude and private enjoyment—as well as on the ground of allegiance to HIM who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords—we cordially adopt the non-resistance principle; being confident that it provides for all possible consequences, will ensure all things needful to us, is armed with omnipotent power, and must ultimately triumph over every assailing force.

We advocate no jacobinical doctrines. The spirit of jacobinism is the spirit of retaliation, violence and murder. It neither fears God nor regards man. We would be filled with the spirit of Christ. If we abide by our principles, it is impossible for us to be disorderly or plot treason, or participate in any evil work; we shall submit to every ordinance of man, *for the Lord's sake*; obey all the requirements of government, except such as we deem contrary to the commands of the gospel; and in no case resist the operation of law, except by meekly submitting to the penalty of disobedience.

But, while we shall adhere to the doctrine of non-resistance and passive submission to enemies, we purpose, in a moral and spiritual sense to speak and act boldly in the cause of God; to assail iniquity in high places and in low places; to apply our principles to all existing civil, political, legal, and ecclesiastical institutions; and to hasten the time, when the kingdoms of this world will have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of him Christ, and he shall reign forever.

It appears to us a self-evident truth, that whatever the gospel is designed to destroy at any period of the world, being contrary to it, ought now to be abandoned. If, then, the time is predicted, when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and men shall not learn the art of war any more, it follows that all who manufacture, sell or wield those deadly weapons, do thus array themselves against the peaceful dominion of the Son of God on earth.

Having thus briefly, but frankly, stated our principles and purposes, we proceed to specify the measures we propose to adopt in carrying our object into effect.

We expect to prevail, through the foolishness of preaching—striving to commend ourselves unto every man's conscience in the sight of God. From the press we shall promulgate our sentiments as widely as practicable. We shall endeavor to secure the co-operation of all persons of whatever name or sect. The triumphant progress of the cause of Temperance and of Abolition in our land, through the instrumentality of benevolent and voluntary associations, encourages us to combine our own means and efforts for the promotion of a still greater cause.

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Advocate—The young of the gaudy butterfly?

Judge—A worm.

Advocate—The young of the domestic hen?

Judge—A chick.

Advocate—I think your honor will now see that I have a most ample and irresistible defense; and in the course of my argument I will be able fully to satisfy the court on the point.—

The learned gentleman proceeded in the case.

Argument.—May it please your honor. My unfortunate client has been convicted of hog stealing against the most positive testimony.—

All the witnesses for the prosecution declared

the animal to be a pig. (Laughter.) Now,

I would ask, if a pig can grunt? Every body

knows that he cannot. He can squeak, but there is no grunt in him. (Laughter.) Can he gain a subsistence by rooting? No, then

he can be no hog. When a man says he will

go the whole hog, bristles, and all, he cannot

mean a pig, for a pig has no bristles, and is but

the mien of a hog. (Laughter.) If your hon-

or was to send your servant to market to buy a

pig, and he brought you home a hog weighing

300 lbs. I apprehend you would not consider

him as having obeyed your orders. (Laugh-

er.) When you speak of a man, you certainly

do not mean an infant at the bosom of its

mother. If he be twenty one years of age, he

will be a man, but until then, he is an infant in

law and in fact. When a pig can grunt, he is

a hog, and not till then. (Laughter.) I shall

urge the point no further.

A Farewell. One of the most learned and witty of a very talented bench of county judges, recently undertook to cheapen the price allowed by the Board of Supervisors to the Sheriff, for boarding the prisoners in jail. The Sheriff, for boarding the prisoners in jail. The worthy functionary declared that he could find those who would contract to board them at seven shillings a head per week and insisted that the price allowed should not, therefore, exceed that paltry sum. A bystander aptly remarked in reply, that he could easily find men who would fill the worthy Judge's seat on the bench, and do its duties as well as he did, for twenty five cents a day—ergo, that compensation was amply sufficient for his Judgeship.—

The truth of the proposition was so apparent to the mind of his honor, that he did not feel disposed to press the matter further. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

MANNA.—This is believed to be an insect secretion, and collected from a shrub called gavan, two feet high, bearing a resemblance to the broom. It is collected in cloths spread beneath them at night, and in them wears the form of large crystal drops of dew, such as are seen on plants in England early in the morning. It is found near Mount Sinai, and regarded with peculiar interest in consequence of its connection with one of the most striking events recorded in Scripture. It falls during the heat of day, is collected early in the morning, and after straining it through cloths, it is placed in skins or gourds: a considerable quantity is consumed by themselves, a portion is sent to Cairo, and the monks of Mount Sinai retain it to pilgrims, who receive it with much reverence as an incontestable proof of the event to which it refers. It is held as a luxury, and used for all the purposes of honey; and, when taken in any large quantity, proves a mild laxative.

[Wellstead's Travels in Arabia.

A girl ran away from London and went to Paris, because her grandmother refused to bid her "good morning" at the breakfast table, one day.

RELIGION. We pity the man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence—who is contented with the sensibility and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison house; nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him because he affords no evidence of his high origin, no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegate lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strong appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life, and this world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of man.

It is from the hands of the Author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the great spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks from every star.

It is on the sailing clouds, and in the invisible wind.

It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain pierces

the sky.

Advocate—Certainly. What would your honor call a young sheep?

Judge—A lamb.

Advocate—What is a young goat?

Judge—A kid.

Advocate—A young dog.

Judge—A puppy.

the thin atmosphere of the eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark wave of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unseeing ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is that which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness. [J. G. Whittier.]

From the Portland Standard.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The means by which the Federal party has been enabled to secure another triumph in New York, ought to arouse the Democracy to renewed and more vigorous efforts in maintaining their just and righteous cause. If such proceedings shall be sanctioned—if corruption be allowed to stalk abroad, unrebuted, in open day—if the right of suffrage is thus to be trifled with and overborne, then it is high time for every man, who has one drop of patriotic blood in his veins, to lift up a voice of remonstrance and exert every effort to crush an enemy, who manifests a spirit so utterly subversive of our free institutions. If one half which is reported, and upon high authority, be true—never was there a scene of more reckless and daring corruption than in the late election in New York. Besides the direct and palpable frauds practiced upon the right of suffrage, funds to a large amount were lavishly distributed, & corruption in its naked form was openly busy at the polls. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars are said to have been subscribed by Federal merchants in the City of New York alone, and to operate upon that city, and it is said, that those to whose hands this fund was entrusted, were to have but one half the amount in case the Federal party failed of an election. This refined system of bribery—this holding up a reward before the eyes of the purchased hawks of the Federal party in case of success, doubtless had its intended effect, and the profuse importation of foreign voters, at so much ahead attests the success of this unblushing corruption. It is believed also, that funds were distributed to leading partisans throughout the State to be used to enliven the zeal and arm with the weapons of corruption, the active engineering agents of Federalism in every County and town. Indeed the money power was in their field, wielding its appropriate instruments of success, appealing to every selfish passion, misrepresenting the measures of the administration—scizing on every local excitement, and joining in every fanatical project, which had, in any quarter and in any cause, enlisted the feelings of any portion of the community. When we look at the vast army of Banks and other corporations—their immense hordes of officers, stockholders, and debtors, armed with large funds and operating, by their connexion with business, upon the interests of multitudes—and acting as zealous partisans of Federalism, and moving in an unbroken phalanx, and with a bitterness unexampled against the National Administration—we cannot fail to see something of the tremendous odds, which the democracy were compelled to encounter. But notwithstanding this array of obstacles, we firmly believe the democracy would have triumphed, as we are satisfied they yet will, had it not been for the disgraceful means resorted to by the Federal party—means, which may succeed for a time—but will soon bring down upon their authors a swift and certain overthrow.

Conservatism and political abolitionism played a conspicuous part in the Federal operations in the election. Like all deserters, the conservative faction in New York exhibited the fiercest zeal & bitterness against former friends. It is said they constituted the most busy and active agents of the Federal party, patrolling the State, inveigling against the administration, every where and in every form, the influence derived from their connection with their former friends, to inveigle and mislead those who were not aware of their open treachery, into the support of the Federal ticket. The great leader of this faction in N. York is said to have been particularly busy and availed himself of every occasion to manifest his unrelenting animosity against the Democracy, to whose favor he owes his political influence and the office he now fills, and which he will probably again obtain as the reward of zealous efforts in behalf of the Federal ticket. Federalism allied itself, too, with political abolitionists—and we find both factions in fraternal embrace and vying with each other in their zeal for the Federal ticket.

Such are some of the means of Federal success. Is there any thing in a triumph, wrought out by such means, to dishearten? Even in New York the popular vote tells us the Democratic cause is onward. Maine, Maryland, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, &c., but just now wrested from the grasp of Federal dominion—all point, not only to the recovery of the ground lost last year by the Democracy, but to the complete prostration of Federalism, which must rapidly follow the restoration of general prosperity, and the full development of the deceptive and corrupting means it has resorted to to break its downfall. One set of frauds and deceptive stratagems can succeed but once, and when strip of its accessories of panic and fraud, and of oppression, growing out of the influence of the moneyed engines over the business relations of the community, which the return of prosperity will soon put an end to, Federalism will sink into its merited insignificance, an object of contempt and scorn to every friend to the liberal spirit of the age and the free institutions of our country.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A correspondent in Nashville, to whom we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks, who has the best opportunities of collecting information and making up a judgment in regard to public opinion in the State of Tennessee, writes as follows:

"Perhaps you would like to hear something of the prospects of the democratic party in this quarter. My means of information are very ample, as I almost daily see persons from nearly every part of the State. What I now state to you may be relied upon—in no event can Henry Clay obtain the vote of Tennessee. The Federal partisans elsewhere may say what they please, but Mr. Clay's friends here are already aware of the fact, and are suffering his name to slide out of the public mind, as fast as possible.

Their candidate for Governor, Newton Connon, is well known to be opposed to Mr. Clay's election, although he may eventually prove for him, if he is the only candidate of the whigs.

"Col. Polk's coming out for Governor has had a fine effect. He has already addressed very large assemblages of the people at Columbia, Shelbyville, Pulaski, Lewisburg, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Raleigh, Paris, and in the Assembly of last year the De-

mons have elected 19, and the Federalist 21. Jackson: at all which places from fifteen to three thousand persons attended, and paid the greatest attention to what he said. There appears to be an active spirit of enquiry abroad among the people, which bodies no good to the whigs; the delusions of the White feather are passing away, and many true hearted democrats who had been led astray by that excitement, are discovering their error and cursing their deceivers. I cannot be mistaken in the signs of the time. A rapid revolution of public sentiment is now going on in this State—where it will stop it is impossible now to tell. If it progresses until August with the same rapidity that has marked its course for the past four months, Polk must beat Cannon ten or fifteen thousand votes, eight or ten members of Congress will be elected, and both branches of the Legislature will be ours.

"This may seem extravagant to you, but those on the spot know that it is nothing but sober truth. Not a day passes that I do not hear of important accessions to our ranks, men of high standing and great influence. Such is the rooted antipathy of Mr. Clay, and so deeply have our leading men pledged themselves against him, that none but the most reckless will adhere to him when the struggle lies between him and Mr. Van Buren alone.

"It affords me great pleasure to inform you that General Jackson's health is improving, I had the satisfaction of spending a day in his company last week, and found him full of life and confidence in the success of democratic principles, and the ultimate triumph of the administration."

The following article is from the Bangor Democrat, and an excellent one it is too. It expresses, in a few words, some important truths which ought never to be lost sight of by the Democracy of the State. We must keep up our organization and zeal, if we would maintain the proud ascendancy which we now possess. Argus.

"Eternal Vigilance Is the price of Liberty." Although the democracy of Maine has this year won a glorious and decisive victory, let no one suppose that the enemy will never again attempt to set foot upon the field from which they have recently been driven in disgrace, nor again sound the bugle for another onset. Our opponents have been routed horse and foot, but they will again make head and die game. They will prepare for a second and third encounter and fight the battle over again, and a preparatory means, will attempt to lull the democracy into false security, to sow tares among the wheat, to divide and separate our forces, or to amalgamate parties. Let democrats beware of these and all similar wiles and artifices of the enemy, and always sleep upon their arms.

The storm does not rest until the tempest gathers—so long as the enemy are narrowly watched and met at every turn, and all hostile movements understood, and our opponents are not permitted to concentrate their forces and fortify their encampment, no eminent danger need be apprehended of open or secret attacks. But if our forces are divided and scattered; if our army is disbanded or our discipline relaxed; if we forget that there is a subtle enemy watch, and that the mercenary may prove traitors, we should tremble for the consequences.

The stake is too great for the enemy to quit the field of opposition until after 1840. Our opponents have been completely routed, but not annihilated; there is yet much fighting to be done, and the foe are again and again to be beaten from their fortresses and strong holds, before submissively yielding to their ultimate inevitable fate. They may take to the bush, or they may resolve on working while we sleep. Let us always be in a state of good preparation, and never forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Massachusetts. The Federalists have, of course, elected their ticket in Massachusetts, but by diminished majorities. The democratic gain on the Gubernatorial vote is 6,648. The Democrats have elected 8 Senators, and the Federalists 16—and there is no choice in the residue of the Districts. Last year there was not a single Democrat in the Senate. In the House the Democratic gain is very considerable. In many of the towns there was no choice on the first trial. In Boston—the head quarters of Federalism—but a portion of the Federal ticket was elected on the first trial. The Democrats gained in every Ward in the City. Of the Congressional delegation the Federalists "the responsibility" of receiving Bank paper, and

have succeeded in all the Districts but two. In the 19th District, Henry Williams—Democrat—has been chosen. In Mr. Parmenter's—there is probably no choice. If the Democratic candidate should succeed on another trial in this District, (which is represented to public opinion in the State of Tennessee) we shall have one gain in the Congressional Delegation in Massachusetts. Under all the circumstances and against all the obstacles, which oppose the Democratic party in Massachusetts—our friends there have done nobly. They have but to buckle on their armor anew and command to insure a complete and radical regeneration of that State.

[Portland Standard.]

THE ELECTIONS.

New York. The result in this State is as follows:—The Federal candidate for Governor is chosen by a majority of 10,883. In the Assembly, the Federalists have chosen 60 members, and the Democrats 47. In the Senate the parties stand 18 Democrats to 14 Federalists. Of the members of Congress, the Democrats have elected 19, and the Federalist 21.

In the Assembly of last year the De-

mons had but 28 members—they have now 47.—

The Democrats have a very considerable gain in the entire popular vote from last year, but have lost in the Congressional delegation.

Portland Standard.

MEANS AND APPLIANCES OF FEDERALISM.

It is related, upon the authority of a gentleman who has seen the Subscription Lists, that the Federalists raised the enormous sum of One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars, in New York City alone to carry on the election there. It is furthermore said, that one firm, the Grinnells, a partner of which was on the Federal ticket for Congress, subscribed Fifteen Thousand Dollars of this fund to break

down the Democratic party and defeat their candidates. In one Ward, alone, Thirty Thousand Dollars were raised, one half of which was hung up, like a purse at a horse race as a reward to unprincipled jockeys for cheating at the polls and practising all sorts of deceit, to do what has been done, to defeat the will of the people. Who believes it possible, that a party which has no stronger hold upon the confidence of the people, than what it can purchase with money or obtain by fraud and deceit, will ever maintain ascendancy, gotten by such unholy and unfair means? As it is all surprising, that the Democracy of New York were unable to resist and overcome the means and appliances of Federalism, when those means were so desperate, and those appliances so extravagant and prolific? Who would not infinitely prefer defeat to triumph, when the latter is attained under such revolting circumstances as have gained the Federal victory in the City of New York.

VERMONT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

An election in this District took place on Tuesday last, for Member of Congress, and the results (says the Burlington Journal of Thursday) have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the Democracy.

JOHN SMITH, was the democratic candidate. He was opposed by the present incumbent, ALLEN, federal. The Sentinel says, after giving the result in Chittenden County, showing a gain for Smith, of 153 votes since the September election, when no choice was effected:—

Saco Democrat.

From Franklin County we have returns from

four towns only, which give Smith a majority

of 403—showing a gain for Smith in those 4

towns alone, of 271 votes since the September

election. We think we are safe in estimating

Mr. Smith's majority at 500 over all. As the

Free Press extra said, "This is glory enough

for one (half) day."

if it be forever!

ANOTHER STATE REDEEMED.

Thomas Robinson, the democratic candida-

te for Congress in Delaware, has beaten his

opponent, Mr. Mifflin, who is the present

member. The democrats are also supposed to

have carried a majority of the Legislature,

which will give them a United States Sen-

ator.—Argus.

ANOTHER MEMBER GAINED!

There is no doubt of the election of Mr.

SMITH, (democratic) in Vermont.

In Chittenden County there is but 95 majority against

him, being a gain of 153 since the last election

—and in four towns in Franklin, he has a ma-

jority of 406. His majority will not vary much

from 500. Good—Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

The Gazette has a column and a half of mat-

ter in relation to the defalcation of Mr. Swart-

out, late Collector at New York—the odium of

whose misconduct it attempts to throw upon

the democratic party in general, and President

Jackson in particular. We are aware that the

two gentlemen were fast friends—that they

served together in the field—but we are equal-

ly well aware that Mr. Swartout has not been

a supporter of the administration for two or

three years. From a leader in the conserva-

tive faction, he speedily became a leader of the

federal party, in which capacity he was re-

ognized by the latter for months before he

went to Europe. When the banks suspended,

and it became necessary for the government to

demand specie for its dues, Mr. Swartout "took

the responsibility" of receiving Bank paper, and

Chief Magistrate—was always his personal and

of making his disapproval of the course of the political opponent, and never, for one moment, bad his countenance or confidence. Indeed, Mr. SWARTOUT once declared to us that he would not hold office under Mr. VAN BUREN, if elected President, and his reason became apparent. He was ousted by Mr. VAN BUREN, who was saluted on the occasion by the universal anathemas of the great merchants of New York and of their presses.

A GOOD ANECDOTE—*Female Democracy.* Two gentlemen of this town, one a Democrat, the other a Federalist, recently made an excursion together through the Northeast part of the country, and in their travels stopped a night at a tavern in Pinkham's Woods, so called, near the White Hills. The house was kept by a very short time in reaching a high station in woman of much shrewdness and intelligence, though so far removed from "civilized society,"

As to the Gazette's flourish of trumpets ty." In the course of the evening, the production about this defalcation being "a death blow to the Sub-Treasury Bill," it is all federal moonshine. So far as it has any application, it is a conclusive argument in favor of the divorce policy. The defalcation occurred under the Bank system, and could not have occurred back parts of the State, among the ignorant, such as has been twice voted down by the federalists. The conservative federal policy of bank, bank-note—said "she did not believe that—it was a very good paper, and with the other three were Federal, and were sent

to the Mormon armament, which she once supposed a very good paper, but of late proving rather Federal, she had discontinued it. The Federal gentleman was eventually shut up—entirely "used up."

Dover Gazette.

The Boundary Commissioners have returned to Bangor. The Whig says "that they found very distinctly marked highlands at the point where the waters divide between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and all the country north of the St. John's river extremely

mountainous. The country west of the waters divide is not level and swampy, as has been represented and believed by many, but lies in mountains and dividing highlands, corresponding to the terms of the treaty of 1783." Their report will be made to the Legislature.

Eastern Argus.

It is now said that the federalists have a majority in the Legislature of Delaware.

There is no reason to believe the rumor that the federalists have carried Michigan.

Eastern Argus.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, 2d edit.

MORMON WAR.

FARTHER OUTRAGES.—The people of the North-Western part of Missouri are now in the midst of a civil war, and we believe it will continue until every Mormon is exterminated or driven from the land. We have the following alarming intelligence by a slip from the office of the Missouri Watchman on last Monday, Oct. 29th.

From the Missouri Watchman—Extra.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Oct. 29.

We have been requested by the Governor to publish an extra of our paper, giving to the public intelligence which he yesterday received, in relation to our Mormon difficulties. We are also informed that a force 3000 men has been ordered to be raised, and to march immediately to the aid of the suffering inhabitants.

The outrages of the Mormons are of a character never before known in a civilized country. They have now placed themselves in an attitude of open defiance of the laws of the land. The contents of the letter published show that they have driven the inhabitants of Daviess county from their homes, pillaged and burned the dwellings, driven off their cattle, and have taken the lives of our people. They will now be dealt with as enemies, and as traitors to the country.

The following are extracts from the letters above referred to.

Letter from Judge King.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1838.

Dear Sir—Our relation with the Mormons having been suspended in it by direction of the present President—enough was not collected in money at the port of New York to pay the current expenses and debentures of the peace to the country. Until lately I thought

the Mormons were disposed to act only on the defensive; but their recent conduct shows the intelligence's statement "that the most that they are the aggressors, and that they intend to take the law into their own hands. Of

MISERS.

Quentin Masis, the blacksmith of Antwerp, painted a picture which he called "The Misers." He was wrong in the designation, and inapprehensive of the topic. His figures are not the figures of misers, but of comfortable, cozy old sons, partners in a flourishing concern. They are excellent accountants, and you see that they are satisfied with the aspect of their books. Misers! Why, there is nothing miserable about them; and, if I recollect aright, the door of their room is standing ajar while they are making up their accounts, and their money is lying loose on the table. People talk about misers without seeming to know any thing of the matter. He is not a miser who collects much money, counts it carefully, looks at it frequently, and spends it rarely; he is not a miser who wears an old coat when he has money enough to buy a new one. A man who is worth twenty thousand pounds, and gets five per cent, for his money, and spends it, enjoys a thousand a year; but he who keeps twenty thousand pounds in bags, and loves the sight of his gold, and feasts his eyes with gazing at it, and his fingers with handling it, enjoys twenty thousand a year. Let the unlearned reader, if such there be, know that miser is a Latin word, signifying miserable; it is, therefore, a contradiction in terms to call a miser who is clearly not only not miserable, but decidedly happy in doing and being that for which he is called a miser. Old Elves was a happy man, notwithstanding his elongated visage, his attenuated frame, and his nonenjoyment of revelry and noisy gaiety. He was not miserable when from his saving care of money, the roof of his house admitted rain, but was exceedingly happy in his reply to a visitor: "Mr. Elves, the roof of your house is in a sad condition; the rain absolutely came upon my bed, and I was forced to push it up to the farther end of the room to get out of the wet." "Ay, ay," said the old gentleman, "that is a nice snug corner in wet weather."

The true and real miser is he who not only has no enjoyment of his money, but who finds and feels money to be a source of pain; who feels in every payment a pang that penetrates his inmost soul; whose money quits his purse as reluctantly as a three-pronged tooth parts from its bony and agonized socket; who is always meditating some plan of saving expense, and is as constantly thwarted in his schemes; who is really miserable because he has not the courage to be what the word calls a miser; who endeavors to be generous, but has not the heart to be really so; who at the sight of a beggar sickens with a sadness, miscalled sympathy, and pities his own pocket more than his neighbor's poverty; who buys every thing as cheaply as he can, and then, after all, has the pleasure of cursing his stars that he has paid sixpence more than was absolutely necessary. Your genuine miser has often a very good coat to his back, and may even dwell in a water-proof house; but he has haggled with his tailor till he has lost his temper, and he fidgets his very life out to see the gloss departing from the broadcloth; and when he pays his rent, he writhes like a baby with a blister on its back, at the thought that another house in the same street is let for five pounds a year less than his. He is a great bargain hunter, and, of course, is often hit; he buys advertised wine; and smacks his lips over Cape. He has not the spirit to spend money nor the courage to hoard it. He will buy, but it is all trash that he buys. He will be charitable in his way, but it is in a little way, he praises the Mendicity Society, and reads Malthus on population. He is continually getting into scrapes with hackney-coachmen and watermen. He calls a coach on a rainy day, and he is wet through in order to make a good bargain with the coachman. During the whole extent and duration of his ride he is calculating how much it will cost him, and when he has paid his fare, he wishes he could have his money back again and disgorge his ride. He cannot forgive himself for spending a needless sixpence; he repents of the extravagance with as much contradiction as a man who has committed a moral enormity, he would almost inflict a penance on himself and scourge his own shoulders for his folly. He cannot bear to be cheated of a farthing. So he says, but he means that he never parts with a farthing but with reluctance. He has no notion of buying golden opinions. He has some little regard, however, to opinion, and wishes to have it without buying it; if, however, it must be bought, he will endeavor to buy it as cheaply as possible. He has an eye to quality. He has abhorrence of all public amusements which are not accessible without payment; and if ever driven by a strong impulse of curiosity to visit a theatre, he will spend a whole day in hunting after free admission, and if, after all, he must pay for admittance, he will have as much as he can for his money, and sit to the last dregs of a drowsy farce, though he be as weary as a horse, as sick as a dog, and as sleepy as a cat. Whatever he has bought and paid for, he will use and consume, however much against the grain. If he has hired a stupid novel, he will read it throughout; if he has paid a fare in a stage coach, he will ride in it as far as it will carry him; if he has taken lodgings in a watering place, he will stay till the last instant, let the weather be as bleak as December; if he has subscribed to a cold bath, he will have his quantum of dips at the risk of his life; if he be a member of a club, he will read every newspaper; and if he sees and hates himself in this portrait, he will peruse it to the end because he has a right to do so.

Short and Sweet.—Miss Julia Short was lately married to John Sweet, at Russellville, Kentucky.

MISERS.

To the Hon. County Commissioners, for the county of Oxford, October, 1838.

The undersigned stand by and bring chosen by the towns of Denmark and Brownfield, a Committee to petition you to discontinue the county road leading from the house of Joseph Howard Esquire, in Brownfield, to the center of the town of Denmark—crossing Saco River at the lower bridge, or so much of said road as will relieve said towns of the burden of supporting said bridge. Also to locate a road from the bridge crossing said river, (being the upper bridge, so called, in Brownfield) to intersect the above named road, on the easterly side of Saco river, in the place that will best convene the public travel. We therefore, in behalf of said towns of Denmark and Brownfield, respectfully request, (as soon as it will suit your convenience) to appoint a time to view said routes, and to take such order thereon, as the law may direct, in granting the request of your petitioners, we are in duty bound.

SPOFFORD JEWETT, Committee in behalf of the town of Den.
NATH'L HEAD,
PARSON PINGREE,
ICHABOD WARREN,
CHARLES W. BEAN,
R. W. RICKER, Committee in behalf of the town of Brownfield.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss : At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1838.

The foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield on Wednesday, 15th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Denmark and Brownfield, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Denmark and Brownfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

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To the Hon. County Commissioners, to be held on Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1838.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to represent that the public good requires that a road should be laid out and opened from the Magalloway River settlement to the settlement in Township Letter B., beginning on the Lombard road, so called, near the easterly extremity of the long cove of Lake Umbagog, and passing near said cove to a narrow place in the Androscoggin River a few rods east of the catch Booth Island, thence to Abbott Mills in Letter B. and the easterly best course to take the Bear River road lately located. We therefore, in behalf of the Hon. County Commissioners would proceed to view and locate said road, and ascertain where it passes, being No. 5, in the first Range and Letter B., to make some possible and safe for carriages, and that as much of the Lombard road, so called, in Township No. 5, in the first Range, as will be rendered unnecessary by the location of this route, be discontinued, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN M. WILSON & 25 others.

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